

FRANCE'S PRESIDENT.

HE IS ASSASSINATED BY AN ITALIAN SUBJECT.

While in His Carriage at the Head of a Procession in Lyons, the Assassin Struck Forward and Struck Him in the Head.

LYONS, June 22.—The most intense excitement has been caused everywhere in France by what has proved to be a successful attempt to assassinate President Carnot. The president was visiting Lyons in connection with the international exhibition.

Upon his arrival here he was tendered a reception at the prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. After spending some time at the exhibition he proceeded to the Palais du Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor. At 9:30 o'clock last night he started for the theater, where a gala performance was to be given because of his presence in the city.

Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the president. M. Carnot's carriage was drawn slowly along in front of the Palais du Commerce, and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the parade of the bands.

When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the horse of the president's landau. Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting with his left hand in response to the ovation that was being given to him by the crowd.

The people close to the carriage saw that the man standing on the step had a knife in his hand. By the glare of the electric lights they saw the bright flash in the air as the assassin's arm descended, and then President Carnot was seen to fall back in his seat. His face deathly pale. One of his hands was pressed over his heart where the steel had entered. The assassin is an Italian named Cesare Giovanni Sante. Instantly cries of "no president assassin" were heard on every side and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions.

It seemed intent on killing the assassin. He was grasped by a dozen hands and his life would have been there had it not been for several sergeants of the gendarmes who rushed to his aid. It was with great difficulty that he was landed in prison. Shortly after midnight last night the archbishop of Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dying president to administer to him the last rites of the church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to an adjoining room. Here he remained until 12:30 o'clock, when he was again summoned to the president's room, where he administered to him the sacrament. Mr. Carnot remained conscious to the last. He realized that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice he said: "I am dying." Dr. Poncelet leaned over the bed on which the president was lying and said to him: "Your friends are here, Monsieur le president." M. Carnot replied: "I am grateful for their presence," and in less than a minute he gasped for breath. There was a convulsive shuddering of his body and the president of France was dead.

Man Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 22.—A special from Delta, Miss., says that Moses Harris, a negro, who was bitten by a mad dog some weeks ago, showed symptoms of hydrophobia, frightening his family and friends away. A posse secured the man and chained him. He succeeded in breaking loose and attacked one of the posse, who in turn killed him with a club and killed him.

Killed by a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—Stephen Kirk, a telephone company's lineman, was killed by coming in contact with a trolley wire while at work yesterday. He was a brother of Charles Kirk, foreman of the Western Union telegraph company in Pittsburg, Pa.

Through a Bridge.

CALDWELL, O., June 20.—A freight train went through a trestle on the Bellare, Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad near this place Monday night, instantly killing fireman Theo Allen and seriously injuring engineer Smith. The train is a total wreck.

They Are Dismantling.

JOHNSBURG, Col., June 19.—Fifty Coreyites, all that remain of the army of 1500 which left Denver two weeks ago for Washington, started down the Platte river yesterday. Gen. Carter said he intended to return to Salt Lake at once.

Cyclone at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—This city was visited by one of the worst storms in its history Wednesday night and it occasioned rumors outside that Lincoln had been destroyed. The wind blew eighty-four miles an hour and the rain fell in torrents. The streets were well occupied with humanity when the storm broke. The wonder is that there were not more people injured. As it was, one or two narrow escapes from death were reported and many painful accidents. The greatest damage was probably to shade trees along the streets and the loss in this respect is almost incalculable. Trees were broken off close to the ground in many instances, and almost a hundred of branches in others. Many buildings were unroofed and sidewalks torn up.

Stabbed by His Employer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Dr. C. T. Simmons, president of the Simmons Medicine company, and superintendent of the company's hospital, a hospital in the city, in a quarrel with his bookkeeper, John McLean, stabbed the latter over the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. It seems that during a disagreement over the accounts of the company the doctor was given. McLean says Simmons stabbed him in the back, while Simmons says McLean started to kill him while he was sharpening a pencil. Simmons threw out his hands in self-protection and thereby inflicted the wound.

Arabs Lynched.

MAGNOLIA, Ark., June 22.—Henry Capen, the negro who attempted an assault upon three young ladies, was caught near Homer, La., and brought back to the neighborhood in which he had attempted the assault and was fully identified. He confessed his guilt and was swung to a limb and about 100 bullets put into his body. He implicated another negro in the neighborhood, who has slipped out with the same parties in pursuit, and if caught he will likely meet a similar fate. An inquest was held over Capen's body, the jury returning a verdict of death at the hands of known parties.

Lynched for Theft.

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—A special dispatch says seventy-five farmers of Mason county, Kentucky, Tuesday night hanged Archie Bert and William Haines, negroes, who are said to have been stealing horses and sheep. Five of the Haines boys live at Marietta. The negroes are said to have been terrorizing that vicinity. They were seen stealing by several stockmen, who were compelled to move on at points of the destruction of the neighborhood, and Sunday they concluded to organize a lynch mob, with the above result.

A Woman Sentenced to Die.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 22.—Elizabeth Falliday, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. McCallum, was yesterday sentenced to die by electricity during the week beginning August 6. The condemned woman showed not the least evidence that she understood what was going on in the courtroom and exhibited, as she has throughout her trial and since her imprisonment, an appearance of innocence that has impressed many as genuine.

Double Tragedy.

MACON, Ga., June 22.—News was received here yesterday of a double tragedy in Crawford county. West Dent and O. P. Wright had a difficulty in Dent's store. Wright cut Dent across the abdomen. Friends interfered and Wright went across the street, when he was followed by Dent, who, with entrails protruding, plunged a pitchfork into Wright's breast and broke the fork to pieces over his head. Both men will die.

Asked to Retract.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—J. M. Townsend, president of the Anti-Lynching league, has written a letter to Miss Frances Willard asking her to retract or defend statements she is alleged to have made regarding the negro while in England. Miss Willard was quoted as having spoken disparagingly of the negro and stating that she thought the lynching sometimes justifiable. She is invited to appear before the league and defend her position on the question.

Frontier Fight in Court.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Assassin Prendergast was taken before the bar of the criminal court again yesterday to be tried for insanity. Prendergast made one of his rambling speeches and asked the court to dispense with a jury. He objected to his counsel and said he had authorized no one to represent him.

A Desperado Killed.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—Bud Smith, a notorious desperado, was killed yesterday morning at Watonga by the sheriff and his posse. Upon seeing him trying to escape the sheriff took aim from the saddle of his horse and brought the desperado down at the first shot. Smith was a Texas cowboy who has been identified with the Dalton gang for three years.

INCOME TAX ALL DAY.

THE SENATORS TALKED ON NO OTHER SUBJECT.

The House, With a Small Attendance, Spent the Day on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Amendment to Improve Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The half hour usually devoted to miscellaneous business in the senate was occupied Saturday by Mr. Call with a resolution providing for a committee of five senators to investigate the election and control of senators and representatives by corporations. He made a brief speech on the subject. Mr. Sherman said he was willing that investigation should be allowed so far as a corporation was concerned, but he did not think it was just to make it so broad and sweeping as in the resolution, including the whole country. The resolution went over and the tariff bill was taken up, the income tax feature being under consideration. Several amendments were offered, but voted down by the Democrats, and pending further discussion the senate adjourned.

Kept an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quite a number of bills were passed before the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed by the senate yesterday. The house bill to incorporate the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias was reported favorably by Senator Faulkner and was immediately passed. The following bills were also passed: Senate bill for the relief of Charles Coe, Missouri, (being a payment for the use of property during the war); senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the investigation and tests of American timber by forestry divisions of the agricultural department; senate bill making the first Monday in September of each year (labor day) a legal holiday; house bill granting to citizens of San Antonio, Cal., certain rights over the same point military reservation. When the tariff bill was last before the senate Mr. Kyle took the floor. He made a general argument in favor of the income tax, dwelling on the decline in farm values in the west and the gradual concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

Tariff Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The senate after the routine morning business yesterday entered on the twelfth week of the debate. The temperature was sweltering, the thermometer standing 81 deg. in the chamber. Some private bills were passed, and while the senate was discussing a bill which had been introduced by Mr. Foster and favorably reported by committee on agriculture to pay \$2500 for an invention that would utilize electricity or gas as a motive for agricultural machinery the tariff bill came up. Mr. Harris, however, allowed the passage of a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to appoint a committee of engineers to examine and report upon the cost of deepening the harbors of Superior and Duluth. The tariff bill was then laid before the senate, and better progress made than any day so far.

A Short Session.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The house held a short session Saturday and after considering the deficiency appropriation bill until 3:15 o'clock it went over until to-day and the house adjourned. There was a very small attendance of members on the floor and there was a manifest lack of interest in the proceedings. The only break in the monotony was a brief but lively debate on pensions, in which the commissioner of pensions and the committee on appropriations were severely criticized. The speaker was in the chair after an illness of about a week.

To Improve Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Lindsay proposed an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of mail facilities between Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, fast mails being intended.

Craig's Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative Craig of Texas has introduced a bill to put on the free list all products controlled by trusts. The bill recites that pars green is now handled exclusively by a trust and proposes to remove the duty from it.

Railway Pooling.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Railway pooling is expected to be the main subject for discussion before the house during the coming week, the admission of New Mexico to statehood and the taxation of greenbacks as incidental questions.

Anti-Option Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The celebrated Hatch bill passed the house yesterday, but those who profess to know say it is now as innocent a measure as ever passed any legislative body. Amendment after amendment has been applied to it, and now its claws are clipped up into the skin. When the bill passed the house on June 6, 1902, it passed under a suspension of the rules, which required a two-thirds vote. The vote was 150 yeas to 30 nays. This would not have been sufficient to have passed the measure under the two-thirds rule. There has been a considerable change in the views of members, as there has been an addition of 10 votes to the negative since the vote of 1902. Ninety-seven Democrats, fifty-three Republicans and seven Populists voted for the bill yesterday. No one opposes the bill to get any further this session on its road towards becoming a law. Mr. Bailey was in the chair and did not vote. Albert Jagers and Crook voted for the bill and John Cooper, Craig, Thompson and Russell voted against it. The other Texans were absent.

Tariff Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Very rapid progress was made on the tariff bill yesterday. The income tax section, page 10, had been reached, where the senate adjourned. Only sixty-one pages of the bill, the income tax and the internal revenue features, remain unreported, and the end of the long debate seems close at hand. The remaining features of the bill had been completed yesterday without friction, sugar and wool the great controversial items, contrary to expectations, not giving rise to debate. A yeas and nays vote was demanded on striking sugar from the free list, while the final struggle on free wool was postponed in the bill should be reported to the senate. The administrative features of the bill (sections 20 to 33 inclusive) were stricken out, as Mr. Jones explained, in order to facilitate the passage of the bill. If it was deemed advisable later to enact the proposed administrative sections it could be done in a separate bill. Mr. Allison intimated that it was the wish of the secretary of the treasury to place the new tariff bill in force under the operation of the present administrative law, and if defects were found to correct them later on. The contest over the income tax, which promises to be extremely interesting, if not sensational, will begin to-day. It is the general expectation that it will occupy at least two days.

The Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There was a fairly good attendance in the galleries in anticipation of the opening of the income tax debate when Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order yesterday. Some preliminary routine business was transacted before the tariff bill was laid before the senate. As soon as the clock had read the first section of the income tax provisions, Mr. Hill, who assumed the leadership of the opposition to those provisions, took the floor and delivered a carefully prepared argument against the incorporation of an income tax in the tariff bill. Several speeches were made. Mr. Aldrich moved that the date on which the income tax should cease be Jan. 1, 1905. (The finance committee compromise amendment to the house bill, which provided no time limit, fixed the date on which it should cease at Jan. 1, 1905.) The amendment was defeated by a vote of 23 to 59. All the Democrats voted against it, together with Messrs. Johnson, Teller and Mitchell of Oregon (Reps.) and Allen, Kyle and Puffer (Reps.). Mr. Hill, who was present, did not vote.

Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The anti-option bill occupied the attention of the house all day yesterday, an agreement was made that the debate should close at an hour to-day, and a vote be taken on Friday morning after the morning hour. Speeches were made against the bill by Representatives Goldzier (Dem.) Walker (Rep.) and Harter (Dem.), while Mr. Richardson (Dem.) of Michigan, spoke in favor of it. The speaker was still confined to his room by sickness, Mr. Bailey performing the duties of speaker pro tem.

Will Not be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A rumor has been in circulation about the capital that it was the intention of the civil service commission to prosecute all federal office-holders who attend political conventions. This was denied yesterday by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, who said the commission had no authority to take such action. The rumor, he explained, probably had its origin in the renaissance of President Cleveland's famous order of 1896, relative to politics in the administration of government offices.

Little Interest.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There was little interest manifested in the house proceedings yesterday. Mr. Bailey of Texas was in the chair and several bills and resolutions were passed. There was some delay in taking up the anti-option bill and an agreement was entered into extending the time for debate for two hours to-day, to be consumed under the five-minute rule, after which Mr. Hatch will be allowed an hour for his closing speech.

CLIFF DWELLERS.

Their Strange Customs and Manner of Living.

At a special meeting of the Washington Geographical society, Mr. Carl Lamphere delivered a lecture on "The Cliff Dwellers of Mexico." These natives, he said, are mostly cliff-dwellers, but during the last few years there has been a great decline toward barbarism, there being now out of the whole nation as many as 2,000 persons. It is the opinion of most people, he said, who are not familiar with these people, that they are a barbarous race, but nature has provided them with shelter in the sandstone, which are their homes in winter, the only artificial addition to these holes being stone walls which they make themselves, uniting them across the opening as barriers against invasion by their neighbors. These caves are the winter residences, small, wooden huts being used outside in the summer.

A strange custom of these people, Mr. Lamphere said, is their reluctance to visit and their lack of hospitality. It is considered a criminal offense, for a man to enter another's home, even on a friendly errand or visit, and a guest for one to take particular notice of another's abode, their conversations being carried on at a distance from their doorways. He went on to describe the industry of the natives, stating that corn, pepper and tobacco are their principal vegetable products. Their method of fishing consists of poisoning the waters with a bark, which stuns the fish, but does not make them unfit to eat. As is the custom of the North American Indians, the women are the talkers, while the men merely have the executive cares of the family upon their shoulders, an event which does not appear to be of any great weight since the parents never correct their children, who would consider any punishment a declaration of a family revolution.

However, Mr. Lamphere said, honesty is the motto of every one of these strange people, there being no stealing or cheating among them. Their business transactions are all by barter, money not being used as a medium of exchange. The men are models of physical development, often making trips of 80 miles in five days carrying messages to different cities. The average life of a native is 100 years or over, there being no wear upon their physical systems or worry on their minds. The women always propose matrimony, because they are the real bone and sinew of the family.

HE SOLVED A PROBLEM.

Found the Road to Success Through a Ready-Print Newspaper.

For some years I allowed the agents and patent medicine advertisements to tread on me as will, because I saw they did on others. If I dared to ask one of them a reasonable price for an advertisement he would crush me by exhibiting contracts with neighboring papers, in larger towns and of greater circulation, at rates far below mine. In those days a dollar looked bigger than a quarter to me, for I had bought my office on tick, and it was hard scratching to meet interest and payments; so, though it went sore against my conscience, I would take contracts at what seemed to be the ruling price. But as the burden of debt eased a little, my back-bone stiffened, and during the last two or three years I have taken solid comfort in refusing to submit to the worst of the impositions I enjoyed partial liberty so well that I made up my mind to secure complete emancipation. I did not exactly see my way clear in my restricted field (with a town three times as large within five miles on one side and the county seat within ten miles on the other) to handling both sides of an eight-column paper without advertising, and I did not have the moral courage to reduce to seven columns, so I decided to try the novel method through somewhat despised "patent." So far I am well satisfied with the change to the ready-print plan. I have saved more than enough in office expenses to cover all that I would have received from foreign advertising, and have handled more jobbing than I could possibly do without extra help if I had printed both sides of the paper. My local advertising is increasing and promises before long to crowd me to printing both sides again or to using a larger sheet. Between a paper filled with medicine ads at quarter price and a good ready-print sheet, a sensible publisher will choose the latter every time.—C. C. H., in the Press and Printer.

Beauty Transferred.

He—I think that often people, from being a great deal together, come to resemble each other. Don't you believe that beauty is sometimes transferred, as it were, in that way?

She—Well, I don't know. But after you and Miss Maycup took that stroll in the garden last night, some of her rough was on your cheeks.—Host on Traveler.